the Powers, but there are no proofs of coalition.
The government of Denmark is reactionary, which does not look very avorable for France and Eagland. There has been a story told, that the Emperor of Russia, and all his family, were nearly captured, outside Cronstadt, by an English ship of war; but this is generally believed to be a country of the press. Even doubts have been thrown on the state ment about the extent of the Crimean expedition, and its sudden and simultaneous movement, simply from the fact that there are not ships snough

simply from the fact that there are not ships nough in the Black Sea to convey such a force as \$0,000 or 100,000 men fr m Varna to the neighborhood of Sebastopol at once. That an attack is to be made on the Crimea is, however, almost certain; but of its success, no one can yet form an idea.

The Russia is not retreating from the Danube and the Turks are foll wing them. Whether the projected attack on the Crimea, or the fear of Austria entering the Picipalities, induces this retreat, no one can yet evice. Gortscnakoff, before executing Buobarcet, informed the authorities that his movements were frompted by strategetic motives and that he should soon feature. The latter unight be bounce, but he would hardly have spoken that if his cetreat had not been to untary. His thanking the Boyards of Wallachia for their kindness and assistance to the Russian army does not look as if the Russians were hated by the Wall chians so intensely as has been represented.

There has been for some time past a growing feeling here that the foreign policy of England has not been contact of the world.

There has been for some time past a growing feeting here that the foreign policy of England has not been and case of the what it ought, on account of Prince Albert. The Prince is an amiable and a accomplished man, and his moral character is irrepreachable, but he is an allied with the royal houses of Fore e that it is disences the opinions of the Prince, the Queen and the Cabinet, on foreign polition, and makes the English policy on foreign affairs a Cabung sciley. A Cobung is the conserve Queen VI torts. A Cobung sits on the throne of Belgium, whose thest som is maried to a daughter of the Emperor of Austria. It is well known that the King of Belgium has great influence over the Queen of England. A Cobung is the father of the Ringe of Portunal. The Cobungs also have influence in Germany, we e they form a reigning nouse. It is known also that the Queen of England. So looking abroad for materimonial alliances for her critiden, and that a memor of the rayal house of Prussal is hooked for materimonial alliances. For her critiden, and that the discrept in the common transport of the rayal house of Prussal is hooked for read of them. Both her Majesty and her common are very affectionate, and then themselves a product of calabiter. This is very right and proper, but it induces a policy which is injurious to longiand. No one can forget how nonvously acxious the Queen was a few years ago about seeing every despatch which was the most of the seed of the viril and the seed of the viril and the seed of the viril and the seed on the canada when the Pain erst new as turned out because he would not submit to this. Prince Albert ever became an Englishman in opinion and known and the was a few parts of the seed of the "right divide" of kinga, and that he is very anxiety to seed the undisturbed only opinions. No Englishman now, from what he has seen and known and the seed of the "right divide" of kinga, and that he is very anxiety to seed the product of the submer of the Hussafer.

The kingale the sould be the most of the seed

shaftered fortune. Fancy the tuct and wisdom of the British government, when the Australians are discontented and almost rebellious, to select a man like Lawley to preside over one of their provinces. The English will never keep a colony that is worth teeping. They are sure to lose it before there is any necessity for doing so. Thus they lost the allegiance of the United States long before they would have done if they had governed those States fairly and wisely; and they will lose Australia prematurely. Instead of preserving colonies by good government until the latter are quite conscious of their strength and fitness for independence, and both the great country and its ofishoot can part good friends, the connection ends by violent disruption, and is succeeded by mutual insult and hatted.

The London Board of Health has been abolished.

The London Roard of Health has been abolished. This was a government department, like the Poor Law Board, in the power it possessed and the superistendence that it exercised. It superseded local government in the chief sanisary measures of the country. The jobbing disposition and incompetency of the British government in the administration of the British government in the administration of the internal salins of the country have aronsed the opposition arcainst centralisation, and a desire for self government is again in the ascendant amongst the Raglish people. This feeling caused the deteat of the government police bill a few weeks ago, which bill would have withdrawn the police of the country from local control and after many a hard light this feeling has a destroyed the board of heath.

Tamouston is I sing his temper in the House of Commons, a sure sign that he cannot humbug the House as he used to do. Lord Dudley Stuart is now described in the newspapers as the silllest of mobile Lords, for believing that Palmerston would it he could restore Poland. In the contempt and haired with which Palmerston will be treated by the English people, before he dies, America will see one of her bitterest contemners punished. Lord Palmerston is not the only idol, however, who will be thrown from the pedcetal of popular applance. Lord John Russell is universally described now as a medicerity who has no pretensions to the place he has occupied in public estimation, and who would never have attained his position if he had not been a Duke's son.

Mr. Baring said in the House of Commons, a few sights ago. that a Turkish loan found no favor

never have attained his position if he had not been a Duke's son.

Mr. Baring said in the House of Commons, a few sights ago, that a Turkish loan found no favor amongst moneyed men in England, unless it was amongsteed by France and England. This rather staggared the believers in the resuscitation of the Ottoman Empire.

The occursopondent of the Times newspaper at the cost of war in the East, is allowed from the English army comminariae rations for himself and servant and forage for his horse.

Our Paris Corresponden

Pants, Aug. 7, 1864. The New Spanish Government - Espartero and O'Donnell—The War in the East—The Czar's Last Proclamation—The Russian Retrograde Movement—Its Strategic Object—The Projected Invasion of the Crimea-Skating Baltalions of Russian Infantry-The French Imperial Court The tide of political excitement which has for

con, and directing all eyes towards the peniusula Spain, is now again flowing eastward and northward, and the Orimea and the Baltic are so attractive, that while unwillingly men turn aside from Spain, they still want to be looking upon all places at once. It is impossible altogether to remove one's eyes from the Peninsula, for already does the composition of the new ministry, by giving a place to a representative of each party, prove the divisions and the force of those whom it is pretended to conciliate. Esparitero, in spite of his popularity, has been chilged to accept the aid of other parties grown the moderado O'Donnell to the puritan. Now we know telerably well from experience what comes to passe 'rom these more alliances of the moment.

The conflict, at first un derhand and unperceived, seeks support out of doors, when it breaks out on-

seems stopped to access guidest model, never the tetrogersh hat an edity antaqualisat some seem involved merchanic and this shread, Barcelona issues a decree aguistat machlanery, Valladolid price viries the religious orders, and this shread, Barcelona issues a decree aguistat machlanery, Valladolid process and the control of the shread stating of a concendat. The Justice of Public Safety, by its diam's all and progressiata clubs are sitting permanently. Demanda are openly planeaded on the wasfie of the capital and among the provinces, for the convention of a rose street as the control of the capital and among the provinces, for the convention of a rose street and the capital and among the provinces, for the convention of a rose street and among the provinces, for the convention of the capital and among the provinces for the provinces for the capital and among the provinces for the pr

Turkis empire the macry of the Crure, or to impose the necessity of beeping up was arms and the state of the control of the Dambe, or the north of the Dabrusche. But how would success at the months of the Dambe, or the control of Annapa to compared to the Crimea, even were it likely that the sea could be crossed in defance of the Britash and Prench mard frees. To every sobeme of circultous attack unon the Crimea, even were it likely that the sea could be crossed in defance of the Britash and Prench mard frees. To every sobeme of circultous attack unon the Crimea, even were it likely that the sea could be conclude with some degree of certainty that if the commonders of the control of the control

in Seravak, and those who have fettred him are exposed to the enemies his influence would have restrained. But unfortunately the insecurity affects classes not implicated in Singapore dealings in antimony. It affects our Indian ports and our Indian revenue, troubles underwriters in Calcutta, and delays roads by reducing the average bids for optime. Meanwhile the British government, which is responsible for all those evils, is powerless to avert them. If it strengthens the China squadron, it will be denounced for "diverting the national strength on the eve of so terrible actisis." If it joins the French and Dutch in a carefully planned expedition, it will be assailed for sanctioning a crusade against unoffending aborigines. Or, lastly, if it carries out the law of nations, and hangs every pirate within reach, it may escape censure, but the Member from Montrose will read the officers' private letters in debate; and the Member for the West Riding will prove that they risked their lives on a dangerous duty, for the benefit of themselves and a corrupt and hard hearted aristocracy. There is no hope for England. It is always a difficult task to enlighten English ignorance, but when that ignorance is mistaken for philanthropy, the attempt can result only in a waste of breath and logie. There tramins another scheme. The Indian government is as much interested in extirpating these pirates, as the government of Great Britain. Its subjects suffer from their tavages, its revenue is imperilled, and the focus of piracy is just beyond the mouth of one of its own harbors. It possesses steamers of the kind best adapted to the work. It is acquainted with the archipelage as a Parliament never was or can be. It has a name in the Eastern seas which is, of itself, a source of power; and it hay, above all, a sottled and definite foreign policy. Whatever the defects of its internal administration, abread it is always successful. It may not be able to improve the village police, but iff it menaces the King of Slam, his, throme is worth

Interesting from Spain. Interesting from Spain.

The Union of Isparino and o' donner.

[From the London Chronicle, August 4.]

It cannot, perhaps, be quite conclusively inferred, from the intelligence just received from Madrid, that any distinct arrangement has been effected between the two generals who hold the destiny of Spain in their hands; but it is at least clear that Espartero is making the most energetic efforts to concliste and reasons O'Donnell. The Cabinet formed under the presidency of the ex-Regent is composed almost entirely of his personal friends; but there are two conspicuous ex-eptions—one in the case of Pachecho the well knownfleader of the Spanish there parts, the other in that of O'Donnell himself, whose name appears in the list with the all important appointment

de Riester of War. The value to O'Donasil of the town that tendent do his will consist, not so much to the means of mituec or wis hit allwide, as in the affects quantite which it gives his for his own affects quantite that on any purty who may follow him or depend upon his prescoion. To triumphant Pergressias, with whatever jealoury and suspetion they may regard him, will healtse to hazard any operatics, and who as permanently longed with him the union a general who has just consummated one revolution, and who as permanently longed with him they are centre of Spanish politics, and the name of its occupant will be a 1 over of strength to this section of the now desponding moderade a whom he will probably still continue to protect and parcolase. O Donzell, too, though too infirm and too exclusively a solder, to have any state for the management of politi al assemblies, has a feelided advantage over Espanters in promptness and vires of action and te may possibly be able which now operation and te may possibly be able which the calculation of the politic properties of the propert

form the Name of the Department of the Spatish prescribility are being overed to the Spatish now recreed to Equal This is what the he are not recreed to Equal This is what the control of the spatish now recreed to Equal This is what the control of the spatish properties that the spatish properties that the spatish properties that the spatish properties that the spatish properties of the spatish spatish properties of the spatish spatis

continue of seligious orders of the seconder all the promise of a revision of the seconder and impless the seconder and impless the seconder and impless the seligious to place out the doctrines, and the implestious of the party which dominates in the Junta of Public Safety? Every one knows that the Progressist clubs are sitting permanently; every one can read in such or such papers of the capital and the provisors dominate for the convocation of a constituent assembly; everyone convocations of the convocation of the conv

some rose trom the Atlantic side, and one of those steamers—the Routh—commanded by Captain Smith, in attempting to make a landing about ten or twelve miles above Greytown, came in contact with a burgo, when some words arose between the owner of the native boat and the captain of the steamer; and during the altercation which took place, the native levelled his gun at Captain Smith, but did not fire; this ended the outrage on the part of the native. But the force of the current subsequently brought the steamer close to the burgo for the second time, when Captain Smith was urged by an influential person on board the steamer to seize and flog the native for his insolence. But instead of doing this, Captain Smith called for his rifle and shot the Nicaraguan through the heart. Whom the steamer arrived at San Juan, the municipal anthorities crdered him to be arrested; but with the assistance of his crew and the interference of Mr. Borland, the United States Minister to Central America, the captain escaped. In the evening of the same day, a second attempt was made to arrest Captain Smith. This created a mob in the streets, and a souffle ensued, in which Mr. Borland, when the streets and a souffle ensued, in which Mr. Borland was struck in the face with a fragment of a bottle. This is the account given by the American papers of the came of the uncalled for and disabilical destruction of the town of San Juan.

We are incapable of indulging in those feelings which too many are so fond of encouraging, when they find rivals or even enemies committing any excess which is likely to bring a blot upon their fame, or to tarnish the bosted perfection of such a trilling sum as 20,000 dollars, is one of the most disgraceful events that could have occurred in the nineteenth century. It has but one parallel in modern bistory, and that is the paymont of such a trilling sum as 20,000 dollars, is one of the burning of a pality town for such as his the paymon of such a trilling sum as 20,000 dollars, is one of the burning of the ristleti

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the problem of the problem of the problem of the selling hand as cheaply as a few were permitted to segate
them to a considerable extent—that is to say as
nearly as possible for nothing; secondly, that as
their value arose from home fide colonisation, no one
should be permitted to occupy more than be can
use, and accordingly, the utmost extent purchasable fir m the S ate, by a single person, was fixed as
two hierards are easy shell to an annual percentage
two hierards are easy shell to an annual percentage
two hierards are easy shell to an annual percentage
two hierards are selling to the ways and means of a
new settler.

A land monopoly was created in Canada by the
very set which was selected as the model for our
new constitutions. This imperial act of 1791, fabricated by a high tory administration, not only designed that Canada should be hageridden by an
hereditary perrage, but also be oppressed by a gigantic laid monopoly; and though the former demore bettling the purposes of our squatter atterment than perhaps many persons supposed with the
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The Censes of Great Britain of 1851

The official population tables of the census of March 31st, 1851, are at length completed by the recent publication of two bulky folio volumes, fall of tables in small type, and figures, extiting forth the "ages, civil condition, occupations, and birtholaces of the people; with the number and ages of the blind, the deaf and dumb, and the inmates of workhouses, prisons, huntic asylume, and hospitals." These volumes are illustrated by an ingoniously devised and colored map, showing the distribution of the cocupations of the people of Great Britain, and praceeded by an elaborate report (pp. exx.) signed by George Graham, registrar-general, and by William Farr and Horace Mann, his assistants in the matter of the census. We shall select a few of the most striking passages from this report:—

In 1821 and 1831, the number of 20 years of age and upwards, were nearly equal, and this proportion has since been regarded as invariable, or it has been assomed that the males of the ages of 20 and upwards are equal in number to one-fourth of the whole population. The census of 1851 reveals a very different size of things; for even if the army, navy, and merchant scamen abroat are omitted, the males in Great Britain of 20 years of age and upwards (4.473.540) exceed the males under 20 years of age, and 7.444,733 were 20 years of age were 9,588,114, and the numbers of the age of 20 and upwards in 1821, 6,981,083 were under 20 years of age, and 7.444,733 were 20 years of age were 9,588,114, and the numbers of the population for the age of 20 years of age of 20 years of the age of 20 years of age of 20 years of the population of the age of 70 and upwards, are chiefly assisted by the industry of the population living in the population of the age of 70 and upwards, are chiefly assisted by the industry of the population living in the male population of the age of 10 years of 1821 the 6.867, 1931 persons of the two middle ages sustained 4,356,100 children and old persons, or 63 per cent of their own numbers of the population was not pr